Removal.

To my friends and customers throughoutthe county. I have moved from the store I
recently occupied, known as the Russsell
Building above the Court House, to one recently occupied by H. W. Lawson, known as
the Tin and Stove man next door above McDill and Lyon on Trinity Street. Come
around and see me. I still carry the same
line of goeds. Mandolin, guilar, violin and
banjo supplies. Baker's chocolate No. 1 can
be had in 10 cent cakes.

Yours, Mike Cassidy.

Trying to Pay Debts. The new office and the new wagon scales at the warehouse are serving the purpose for which they were built. One gives the manager comfortable quarters, and the other serves the public acceptably while carning a little money for the owners. The warehouse is one institution whose stock never soid between the contract of the contract o is one institution whose stock never sold be-low par. As soon as it can get rid of its debts a fair dividend seems possible. It is the polley of the company to earn money, with which to pay debts, rather than to le-sue more stock. If a large amount of stock were issued the dividends would be small

Driving a Good Business Additional pipes, for fire protection, are being put in the warehouse. It is the intention of the Manager Capt. John Lyon to take good care of all the goods or property that may be entrusted to his care. At present it meems as if the demands on his space would compel the enlargement of the building. Just how, however, he has space to hold a large part of the remainder of the cotton that will be brought to this place.

Tell Your Grocer What You Want. When you order a sack of flour be certan to tell your groose to send you "Cliffon," otherwise you may get something that costs the groose less, but which you buy cheaper. And you don't get as good, pure flour, either. Atways ask for "Cliffon" brand. L. T. & T. M. Miller have it.

A Good One.

"A Wise Woman," which has been secured for one night some time in the near luture at the Opera House is headed by a young woman who for the past three years has been a member of Augustin Daly's company, and has attracted an amount of attention from the critics that rarely falls to so young an artist. The young lady referred to is Marie Lamour.

Towels Without Cost.

Every forty-eight pound sack in which "thirton" flour is packed will make two good towels, the regular towelling goods being used in the manufacture of the sacks. Ask your grooser to send you a forty-eight pound sack, or call at L. T. & T. M. Miller's for it.

All in the Asking.

All in the Asking.

Ask for a sack of flour and you get the flour that best suits your dealer. He may care more for his profit than your health. Ask for "Ciffou" and you get the best and purest flour sold in the south. L. T. & T. M. Miller Response the little daughter of Mr. J. C. Holliday in Honea Path.

Burry 15 You Want to Get Conl. Amos B. Morse will have a car of Jellico Coal here in a few days. Pince your order quick if you don't want to get left.

For Bale-Horse, carriage and harness burgy and harness, property of Mr. B. F. Balley. App.y to B. F. Gilliam.

MES. TAGGART is storing two bales of cotton under an oak tree in the yard. When the bales have lain on the ground and become injured by the weather she will find out that it wound have been cheaper and better to put it in the warehouse. The idea that a shade tree is a good place to store cotton has been for a long time an exploded idea. People now store cotton in the warehouse, where it is ansely kept, and the receipt for which will command at the banks the ready cash up to four-fiths its value. If you are going to store cotton you had better put in the bands of men who will look after its ansely and preservation. Mrs. Tagiant oan give you this advise next Summer after she has sold her cotton.

The Merry-go-round which added so much

Mgs. W. T. Bradley is off for a visit to Mizesville, Florida, and the lonely husband is now a mourner on the streets, looking for a good boarding house. Miss Ora Bigry has gone home in Honea Path, after speading a week with her aunt, Mrs. D. H. Howard.

The reports of various committees are being printed for the A. B. P. Synod which meets at Gaffney tomorrow.

THE mechanics and inhorers about Abbe wille are kept so busy that they haven't time to quarrel with their meat and bread. MR. CARL WOSMANSKY will tear down the old family homestead and build on the place a nice new house.

Preminms that Were Published. At the recent County Fair many prem iams were given for excellent exhibits. In the hurry of making out the premium itsi various prize winners were not recorded Among the number we vote: T. J. Sutherinad, Abbeville, took a prelum for the best stalk of cotton. It had on

minm for the described it 18 bolls.

J. L. Hill was awarded first premium on a two year old sorrel borse colt.

R. R. Tolbert carried off the first bonor on a three year old mule colt.

Allen Long took premium on the best racer for a short dash.

And it is possible that other premiums were awarded, but were not recorded. who? What? When? Minstrel?

Do you want to have a good laugh and an evening of solid iun? Weit, all you have to do is to go to the Opera House on Tuesday night. They have a company of 35 of the best Comedians on the road today, and is one of the most perfect and complete minstrel organizatinge.

Remember they are coming Tuesday night for one night only at 25, 50, 75ets.

WATTS FAIR.

The Colored People of Watts Make Creditable Showing.

The Colored Agricultural and Industrial Fair was held last week at Watts, S. C. from October 29 to 31, and large crowds from all parts of the County were in attendance. Everything passed off pleasantly, and all had a good time.

erything passed off pleasantly, and all had a good time.

There were a large amount of exhibits, especially in the Field Crop Department, which were very creditable. Many premiums were awarded.

warded.

Races, parades and other amusements were held each day of the Fair.

Among those who took a leading part in the picasure and success of the Fair were: Rev. B. W. Brone, A. H. Nash, Frank Foster, H. Fraser, F. M. Giles and others.

If God is really preparing us all to become that which is the very highest and best thing possible, there ought never to be a discouraged or uncheerful being in the world.

DUE WEST.

is among the prosperous business men in the city by the sea.

The Ladies of the A. R. P. Church are preparing for an entertainment the night before Thanksgiving.

The Mozart Symphony Club of New York will give an entertainment in Due West and a large crowd may be expected. Come if you wish to hear the most delightful music to which you have ever listened.

Wen't Be Crushed.

To the Editor of the Press and Banner:

Dear Sir:—I sent you a poem last week and asked you to publish it in your paper. You decilned, and returned it to me with the crushing reply that I was no poet, and that you could "turn out better poetry out of a sausage machine." Now I won't be crushed, and I propose to show up your attempt to throttle bubbling genius. Publish this card and the following poem in your columns and charge me at your advertising rates.

Yours,

James Metcaif Riley.

THE POEM.

I stood upon the ocean's sandy beach,
And with a reed I wrote upon the sand these
words,
"Agnes, I love thee!"
But the winds came and the waves rolled

But the winds came and the waves roiled mountains high,
And blotted out the fair impression.
Cruel waves, treacherous sand, fragile reed;
No longer will I trust to thee.
But from the highest mountain peak I'll lead to the country of the country of the country of the country of the will write your breath away.

And I would like to see any dog-gone wave wash that out.

Echoes Along Boute No. 2. Mrs. Knox and Miss Kate Strickle spent aturday and Sunday with Mrs. W. O. Crom-

er. Mrs. Edd Nickles spent last Thursday night Barbara, the little daughter of Mr. J. E. Mundy, is very sick.

The Central School opened Monday morning. Mr. Edd Holliday of Greenville county has charee of this school. He is assisted by Miss Belle Nickles.

The McCord school also opened Monday. Mr. Matthews of North Carolina is teacher.

Mrs. Lina Lomax came home from Verdery Sanday afternoon.

Sanday afternoon Sunday afternoon.

Services were held at Ebenezer Sunday morning instead of in the afternoon as the usual custom.

Mrs. I. A. Keller went to Atlanta last weeg.

Mr. J. W. Lomax went to Abbeville MonBeath of Miss Maud Wardlaw

The Press and Banner

The Problem of the problem of

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. McGee and Muster Henry McGee were in D.e West a few days is not week.

We eployed a pleasant call last week from Mr. Otto Tiedman of Charleston. Mr. Tiedman man lived in Due West during the war, the family having refugeed to the tp country for safety from the enemy. Mr. Tiedman was a school boy with us at the Female College, under our old friend and teacher, Miss McQuerns, in 1831 and had not been in Due West since his return to the city thiriy-ning years ago. Our friend is now engaged in the wholesale grocery business on East Bay and is among the prosperous business men in the city by the sea.

The Ladies of the A. R. P. Church are preparing for an entertainment the night before Thanksquiving.

The Mozart Symphony Club of New York will give an entertainment in Due West and a large crowd may be expected. Come

Imagine that all flours are alike. There is a difference; a big difference. So much depends upon having pure, white and nutritions flour that the subject is worthy your careful investigation and consideration.

You will be better satisfied in selecting "Clifton" flour, a fact that everyone who knows anything about flour will tell you. In purity, whiteness, and quality, "Clifton" flour excels all other flours.

Don't imagine that occuse "Clifton" flour is a high grade flour that the price is high, for the price is low; in reach of all housekeepers. Cheap flour is dear at any price, while "Clifton" is the least expensive, and the very best you can buy.

Owensboro, Ky.

Don't

Delinquent Land Sale.

By virtue of sundry Tax Execution to nedirected, I will sell on the 3rd day of November, 1902, within the legal hours of sale at Ab beville Court House, all the right title and in beville Court House, all the right title and al-terest of the following property to wit: One lot and building in the Town of Due West, bounded as follows, by lands of Wil-liam Wood, A. D. Kennedy, H. P. McGee, Robt. S. Galloway, Barbara B. Grier and others. Levied on and sold as the property of J. Aitheus Johnson. One lot in Fort Pickens, city of Abbeville



Fresh Meats, Butter. Green Groceries, Canned Goods. Staple Groceries, Chickens and Eggs, Fresh Fish Fridays and Saturdays.

W. C. DuPRE. Sept. 10, 1902. tf

call at the Younger stand

THE Merry-go-round which added so much to the pleasure and enjoyment of the Carnival has gone. The childred and young people seemed to find a great deal of sport in this sumsement and many a niekle went in that way. Ladies could be found there almost any time, and the order was the very best.

A 50c. pair of Overalls for 38c. A 50c. pair Men's Heavy -- Fleeced Lined Drawers for 30c. -

Bare Bar- Ladies' and Gents' UNDERWEAR gains in...

At 15c. and 25c. They cannot be surpassed in quality and price. I am now offering special bargains in

MEN'S PANTS AND BOYS' Examine my line of White Goods, Towels and Hosiery.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

All styles and sizes. Prices to suit each and every one.

In stock and to arrive a complete line of Fancy and Heavy Groce-

Texas Red Rust Proof Oats now on sale at low price. ries. H. M. TATE & CO.



via the Cotton Belt, from St. Louis, Thebes, Cairo and Memphis, first and third Tuesdays of each month, beginning October 21st.

For one-way tickets. Half the One-Way Rate, plus \$2.00; round-trip tickets, one fare plus \$2.00, to points in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

Write for particulars and cost of ticket from your home town. The Cotton Belt runs solid through trains to Texas, equipped with the most modern and comfortable cars. These trains take quick time and direct connections for all parts of the Great 5 sufficient. If you are seeking a better place to locate, writ for a free copy of our handsome illustrated booklets, Homes in the location of the Great State of the Control of the Co

N. B. BAIRD, Traveling Passenger Ageni, Atlanta, Ga. E. W. La BEAUME, General Pass. and Ticket .. gt., St. Louis, Mo. STUDENTS' DUELS.

ing room, and at first glance I entirely

New the German University Men Are Padded For the Fight. My friend had vanished into the dress

failed to recognize him in the padded monster that now staggered clumsily into the room, supported on each side by his second and sword bearer. The thick armor of leather and wadding with which he was bolstered entirely protected his body and limbs. His neck was rigidly incased in a high, thick collar of silk and whipcord, and his eyes were protected by iron gog gles as large as small teacups, from whi a strap passed round the cars to be buckled at the back of the head. His second was somewhat similarly equipped, and in addition were a leather cap with a strong iron peak. The other principal presently entered the room and took up his position at one sword's length from Zimmerman. He was closely followed by the umpire or unpartelischer. This personage was a chronic medical student of ten years' standing—a mass of genial rotundity, with a fat, amorphous face in which features seemed a superfluity. He was duly qualified for his responsible position by an unlimited capacity for beer and the glorious fact that he had never passed an examination. Enthroned on an armchair a little in front of the other spectators, he divided his time pretty equally between a huge mug of Munchener and a long pipe of which the painted china bowl rest the ground. He now proclaimed "Silentium!" and proceeded to announce the duel. It was to last for 20 minutes, excluding all pauses, and as usual to consist of short bouts or "gangs," with brief intervals of rest between each. The swords
—long, nasty looking blades, sharp as rasors and flexible as riding switches-were carefully wiped with disinfecting lotion and handed to the combatants. The secthe left of their respective men, and gave the word of command in the following traditional form: "Auf die Mensur bindet die Klingen!"

(Cross blades for the duel!)
"Gebunden sind!" (Crossed they are!)

"Los!" (Go!) The swords clash together in the preiminary stroke. Then ensues a brief hailstorm of blows so rapid that the eye refuses to follow them and retains only a confused impression of flashing steel and flying sparks. The head of each combatant see to be enveloped in a halo of gleaming points. It is impossible to realize that each of these lightning strokes is deliberately and scientifically aimed and as deliberately and scientifically parried.-Pall Mall Magazine.

MAMMA'S DEAR CHERUB. Me Deserved a Spanking and Got a Stran-

ger In Trouble. People never get encouragement for doing the good Samaritan act in the interests of the public, as the man decided who offered to assist a distracted woman and ameliorate the sufferings of a lot of people

on a suburban car.

The boy who howls was in evidence, the enried darling of his only own mother and the terror of everybody else, and he had kept the car in a state of wild excitement and exhausted the patience of everybody, including his doting parent.
"Oh, if your father were only here!" she

had said for the fiftieth time as she tried vainly to restrain the howling terror. At that he stopped howling long enough to beat the air with his small shins, and the woman on the other side of him re-marked audibly that a cage was the proper place for savages like him.
"Johnny, dear," asked his mother,
"won't you be a good boy?"

Roars and kicks from Master Johnny. "Oh, I wish your father were here to give you a good trouncing this very minute!" she wailed as she struggled with

Then it was that the philapthropist of the company asserted himself. He had been trying in vain to read his morning cent parent."

"Oh, no, you won't; not if I know it!" said Johnny's mother, rising in her wrath like a tigress. "There ain't that man liv-ing dare lay a finger on that boy—his own father or any other ugly old catamount who thinks he knows it all!" And she shut off debate by going into the next car and taking the sweet infant with her .-Chicago Times-Herald.

The Origin of Mr. and Mrs. In earlier times the ordinary man was simply William or John—that is to say, he had only a Christian name without any "bandle" before it or surname after it, says the Philadelphia Record.

Some means of distinguishing one John or William from another John or William became necessary. Nicknames derived from a man's trade or his dwelling place or from some personal peculiarity were tacked on to his Christian name, and plain John became John Smith. As yet there were no "misters" in the land.

Some John Smith accumulated more wealth than the bulk of his fellows-became perhaps a landed proprietor or an employer of hired labor. Then he began to be called in the Norman-French of the day the "maistre" of this place or that, of these workmen or of those. In time the "maistre," or "maister,"

as it soon became, got tacked on before his name, and he became Maister Smith and his wife was Maistress Smith.

upon any kind—by mere possession of wealth or holding some position of more or less consideration and importance.

Nice Fer Nervous People. A party of Cambridge professors on one occasion undertook, for a scientific object, to penetrate into the depths of a Cornish

One of the number relates the following startling incident of his visit: On his ascent in the ordinary manner, by means of a bucket and with a miner for a fellow passenger, he perceived, as he thought, un-

"How often do you change your ropes, my good man?" he inquired when about half way from the bottom of the awful abyss. "We change them every three months,

sir," replied the man in the bucket, "and we shall change this one tomorrow if we get up safe today, sir."—Pearson's Weekly. The greatest potato enters are the people of Germany and Belgium. The consump-

tion of this vegetable averages 100 pounds per annum for each person. According to the official reports of the Japanese government the island empire sentains 62,520 teachers.

"I cannot be of any use," says one. "I cannot talk in meetings. I cannot pray in public. I nave no gift for visiting the sick. There is nothing I can do for Christ." Well, if Christian service were all talking, and praying in meetings, and visiting the sick, it

BAD ROADS TO BLAME.

Why the Farmers In the East Find Their

Business Unprofitable. A highly important feature of the New York Tribune. In all the cities and Harrison, special agent of the office of large towns of the state there is a de-

and straw and grain.

In many cases the surrounding counor canal from far away, perhaps from laborers. others whose owners are in chronic dis- of the road. The superstructure is obossibility of getting profitable prices for their crops. The big farms of the west, they say, monopolize the markets, and so farming here no longer pays.

Now, one prime secret of the trouble lies in the bad roads, which keep the making it difficult, if not impossible, market. The farmer 1,000 miles away Every hole will be carefully filled with can get his crops to market by rail or the same material that composes the rough and miry that half a ton is a sides, uniting at the center, with the heavy load for a horse to draw at a slow footpace. It is not that farms in the east are no

longer productive, nor that the eastern market no longer offers fair prices. It is that the roads between the farms and the markets are so bad as to make shipment unprofitable. Good roads throughout the farming regions adjacent to the cities and towns would do more than anything else to restore prosperity to the farmers, enabling them to get their goods to the best possible market easily, promptly and cheaply. Good roads would mean good farms, good markets good prices and good times for all con-

MONTANA HIGHWAYS.

Recent Laws Provide For Their System atic Improv

The highways of Montana, by a bill passed by the state legislature, are placed in the charge of the county surveyor, and the old office of road supervisor, usually held by an inexperienced man, is abolished. The act defines the powers and duties of county surveyors and provides for their compensation. By this act each of these officers is required to keep the highways in his county clear of obstruction and in good repair and maintain bridges, to make all plans and specifications for new roads and bridges, to report to the county commissioners on all work completed, and if the work is done according to the plans, specifications and contract he is to draw his vouchers for the same

before payment is made. The county surveyor is chairman of all boards of viewers of roads, keeps the records of road surveys and is the general superintendent of all roads. He may employ labor, teams, etc., and has power to contract for all work not exeeding \$200 in cost. For larger amounts the approval of a majority of the board of county commissioners is required. The salary received varies with the paper ever since he started from home.

"Allow me, madam," he said blandly.

"Allow me, madam," he said blandly. "I am a father myself, and I will be happy per year. Viewers and all assistants of to chastise your cherub in behalf of his ab- the county surveyor may not receive more than \$3 per day.

ROADS THAT ARE NEEDED.

Henry Watterson's Idea Is That They Be Local, Not National. Henry Watterson takes issue with a good roads advocate who insists that the general government should have charge of road making-that there should be national highways built and

maintained at public expense. The good roads that are needed, says the Chicago Times-Herald, those that are most needed, in the language of Colonel Watterson, are those that "lead from the farm to the railroad, the mill, the factory, the school, the church, the ferry and the market."

This apt remark of Colonel Watterson is a condensation, a simplification, an absolutely plain presentation of what is most wanted in the matter of good roads. Carry out that idea, and what will be wanting? It will meet the requirements of the farmer; it will save the farming element hundreds of millions of dollars every year; it will meet the expectations of the pleasure seeker it will add to the value of every foot of land in the country; it will be of value to every merchant and every profession-Gradually the sense of possession was al man; it will be a source of pleasure lost sight of, and the title was conferred and profit to all classes, in all commu-

A Muddy Road.

One day this week, as a teamster was slowly working his way through the quagmire commonly known as a county road between the Cummings hill and Fossil, he espied a hat in one of the ruts in front of him. As the headgear appeared to be in fairly good condition he dismounted to pick it up. As he raised the hat he was astonished to hear a voice coming from under it mistakable symptoms of the frailty of the exclaim: "Hold on! That's my hat!" As soon as he had gathered his breath and wits the teamster asked, "What are you doing down there?" Which brought forth the reply: "I'm in big luck to be where I am. There's a horse underneath me."—Fossil (Or.) Journal.

Worth Remembering.

The community with the best roads A narrow tire will dig a rut, but a good broad tire will roll it shut.

The depth of a road is more to be dreaded than its length.

The state of the road tells the size & the load. CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF T

its calm, steady beam shines down continually out of the sky, and is a benediction to many. Be like a star in your peaceful shining, and many will thank God for your life.

A man is greater than any form of more than that, a gayety of spirit that is would be discouraging to such talentritual. The temple itself was not the unspeakable.

less people. But are our tongues the link between God and man, but only
The surest pleasures lie within the There are ways in which silent people can belong to God and be a blessing to the world. A star does not talk, but gives value to the temple.

We think that it consecrates the man. It is the worshipper that is fraught with poison.

Greet of useful occupation. Mere pleasure, sought outside of usefulness make life better worth living for our is fraught with poison.

GOVERNMENT ROADMAKING.

Work of Construction Supplemented by

Lectures by an Expert. Several weeks ago the department of highways question is the effect good or agriculture began its first experiment bad roads have upon the local markets in roadbuilding at New Brunswick, and their sources of supply, says the N. J., under the direction of E. B.

mand for farm products and for the the first of several which the governbulkier and heavier products, such as hay ment is to build at the various experiment stations throughout the country. The government furnishes a rock crushtry is quite capable of supplying that er, screen, engine to drive steam roller, demand; in all cases it should do so as spreading wagon and road grading mafar as possible; in most cases it does not. chine and two skilled operators. The Instead, supplies are brought in by rail city furnishes the material, carts and

other states; while at the same time, The road will be of macadam pattern.
within a few miles of the market thus An inferior grade of traprock is found supplied, are farms that have been in abundance near New Brunswick and shandoned as not worth working and this is being used in the substructure content and despair at the apparent im- tained from the traprock deposits in the neighborhood of Plainfield and the Oranges. The model pavement will have a

depth of about nine inches and the foundation be made of small, wedge shaped, broken stones of as nearly the same diproducer and the consumer apart by mensions as possible. The roadbed will be prepared by thoroughly rolling with for the farmers to get their produce to a steam roller weighing about ten tons. canal more easily and more cheaply than rest of the roadbed, and the finished the farmer only ten miles away can haul cross section . will be formed by two his in over roads that are so hilly and grades of one foot in 30 feet from the sides, uniting at the center, with the apex slightly rounded. Four inches of the cold had increased so rapidly that they crushed stone will be spread on the carefully prepared roadbed to form the carefully prepared roadbed to form the foundation of the substructure. The largest of these stones will be crushed so fine as to be able to easily pass through a two inch ring, and the smallest will be about half an inch in diam-

This foundation will then be sprinkled, making the stone as wet as possible without softening the roadbed, and the roller passed over it a few times until the stone is only slightly disturbed by the teams returning with the empty carts. The first foundation is not made deeper than four inches, because it has been found that a greater thickness causes the stones to "elbow" together. wearing off their sharp corners, making the "bonding," which is the great desideratum, a very slow process, if not

an impossibility. When the first foundation has been thoroughly sprinkled, a second coat of similar stone three inches in thickness will be applied. After the stone has been well "bonded" to this extent it will again be sprinkled, and while very wet a thin coating of traprock screenings will be most carefully spread over the surface, just thick enough to fill the small spaces between the stones. The size of the stones of this last application, which is called in the parlance of roadbuilding the "binder," will be from half an inch in diameter to the finest dust. When the work has reached this stage, it will be left untouched in the dry state as long as practicable to harden and bind. The application of water and the passage of vehicles will be prevented as long as practicable.

As the work progresses Mr. E. B. Harrison, who is directing the work for the department of agriculture, will deliver lectures explaining the process of laying the road. Rutgers college strdents in the agricultural department and farmers will be invited to attend the lectures and witness the work.

General Grant Favored Good Roads. Nearly 20 years ago General Grant, in enumerating necessary lines of public improvements, named the public schools and highways. Once, when he and General Sheridan were in a reminiscent mood, the old commander said to "Little Phil," speaking of the latter's famous ride to the battle of Cedar Creek: "Sheridan, if that battle had taken place after a prolonged rain and there had not been a good pike from Winchester, you would never have been promoted to the head of the United States army. You would not have reached the battlefield to cheer your men, and there would have been a great de-

ahead of you in the line of promotion.' -New York Tribune.

feat for the Union forces instead of a

great victory. That would have left

Meade and Thomas a long distance

Keep the Road Dry. F. A. Dunham, who has been prominently identified with the farfamed system of modern highways of New Jersey, at a meeting of the Connecticut Valley Highway association, stated that poor material well put together can be made to produce better results than first class material carelessly put together. Nothing is more fatal to durability than the drainage of the roadbed, and more particularly the subdrainage, which is often neglected. A macadam road cannot be left to itself after a completion, but needs constant supervision.

Both Hard and Easy. Good roads are about the easiest thing

in the world to make, once undertaken, but about the hardest thing there is to get officials to take hold of .- Parkersburg (W. Va.) Sentinel. According to the statement of the

president of the Missouri Good Roads association, the people of that state spent \$490,000 during 1896 for road improvement, while it cost them just \$600,000 for roads supervisors. In other words, it cost the state \$1,090,000 during the year for \$490,000 worth of road improvement.

In France there are 24,000 miles of is very likely to be the best community. first class roads built by the government, and about an equal number of miles have been built by the different departments, as well as thousands of miles built by smaller divisions. From the beginning of the work to the end there is a system, and responsibility is

> If God has thought enough about my lot to appoint it for me, it cannot be unimportant or ignoble.

> The way of seeing our Father in everything makes life one long thanksgiving, and gives a rest of heart, and,

only faculties we can use for Christ? the symbol of the link. Sometimes circle of useful occupation. Mere

A FREAK OF NATURE

MONTANA'S PUZZLING AND CONTRA-DICTORY WELL

In the Summer Its Water Process and in the Winter the Ice Melts and the Water Becomes Warmen Mysterious Current of Air.

Seven miles to the north and a little to the east of the Cheyenne agency in Custer county, Mon., is a well filled with ice that excites much ouriosity among the rancher and cattlemen of that section. Every cowboy who visits the well has much to tell and invariably advances his own explana

Many ingenious theories are give which tend to indicate that mankind of all degrees of scientific knowledge put forth an effort to find the origin of things. However, they all agree that the ice forms in the well during the summer and that it actually thaws during the winter. This apparent contradiction of the natural laws that govern the outside world has carried the fame of this well for miles around and people have traveled great distances to witness the formation of icicles during the

hot weather of July.

This well is within a few hundred feet of the summit of Little Wolf mount on the north slope, at the very beginning of Greenleaf creek, which empties into Rosebud eight miles from where the Rose-bud joins the Yellowstone river. This portion of the mountain is covered with a growth of tall pines.

Fourteen years ago three men prospect ing for silver, mistaking certain colors to the rocks, began sinking a shaft. At 15 the crevices in the rock. They imagined they were digging into some mysterious underground cavern. They had heard just enough of wonderful adventures of digenough of wonderful adventures of dig-ging into caves and underground lakes, and being alone in this wilderness, where the very stillness permitted the cars to hear and the mind to imagine all manner hear and the mind to imagine all manner of grewsome powers hid beneath the rock, so thoroughly filled them with feer of im-cending danger that they abandoned the pending danger that they abandoned the work which has since gained such renown. The summits of Little Wolf mountains are covered with scoria, which has all the

appearance and texture of a good grade of tiling. It is usually red, but varies in color through all the shades down to black. These varying colors give the beautiful tints to the thousands of buttes throughout the bad lands. In compare cent geological times vast beds of ignite coal were formed over the eastern half of Montana, extending into western Dakota.
The burning of these beds of coal was the beginning of the bad land formation. The fine deposits of clay above the coal were burned as brick are burned in a kiln and formed the scoria. Where the heat was greater and rock and sand were present it melted and mixed with the coal and coal meited and mixed with the coal and coal ash, forming large cinderlike rocks, which are sometimes mistaken for lava. As the toal burned out from beneath the clay, now baked into scoria and melted into cinders, it broke into small divisions and fellpromisenously down into the pits thus formed. Volcanic ash is found scattered over the Little Wolf mountains and the eastern portion of Moutans. It must have drifted with the wind from powerful cruptions in the Rocky mountains, as there are tions in the Hocky mountains, as there are no indications of any volcanic action in the vicinity of the ice well. The Little Wolf mountains are merely a rough range of buttes apparently of the same origin as all the bad land buttes. Their summits, towering above all the other buttes, have given them the name of mountains, but they are only of slightly over 4,000 feet altitude. If he were to be put into the mall titude. If ice were to be put into the we during the winter, it would keep through out the summer nearly as well as if stored away in ordinary icehouses. By chance na-ture has formed almost the identical conditions that man has made use of to ; serve ice throughout the hot west It is the cavity in Wi ice. The volcanic ash, filling into the open space between the loosely piled rock, serves the purpose of sawdust in keeping out the warm drafts of air. The altitude and the north slope are favorable to the preserva-tion of the ice. Tall, dense forest prevents the heating of the surface rock by the di-rect rays of the sun. The rocks are too porous for the water to soak up, so to speak, from beneath. The facts are that in speak, from beneath. The facts ar many places near the tops of the but on the sides where the rocks have fallen loosely together, they are perfectly dry for many feet below the surface, being moistened by the winter snow and rain as is may fall and run down from above.

During the winter the well is nearly filled with snow. Enough water from the early spring rains finds its way that between the rocks to mix with the and freeze into one solid mass of ice. The ice in the well is formed by the cold of the winter season, but does not begin to form sometimes till the winter is half

In turn, it is melted by the heat of the summer, but does not begin to mait until the summer is half over. In the early part of the summer it is still freezing in the well, and during the first half of the winter it is still melting. The well acts as a refrigerator. It receives the heat slowly and then gives it off just as slowly. If the earth received and If the earth received and gave off heat readily, the hottest weather would be in June and the coldest in December—in fact, the seasons follows: fact, the seasons follow nearly a month

behind the sun.

It is a fact that if on a hot day you walk rapidly into the cave to where the ice is it rapidly into the cave to where the lost is to feels as though a strong current of cold air were blowing against your face. The sensation is so decidedly real that it requires careful demonstration to prove to the contrary, and even then it almost seems as though the demonstration has been a mistake. It can be easily tested by using smoke, or better still, a rather heavy colored glass. Again, if one should stand without the entrance to the cave on a very warm day near enough to feel any draft that may be stirring, none can be fels coming from the cave. If one should stand directly above the ice well on a hot, still day, even putting the face down to the very opening into the well, no upward draft of cool air can be felt, but go dewn into the well and one would state p ly that there was an upward draft of extremely cold air. - Boston Advertiser.

Effect of Water on Teeth. Herr Rese has collected statistics in Bavaria and Herr Foerberg in Sweden which tend to prove that the water we drink has er the water the better the teeth. Probably the presence of lime in the water benefits the bones in general.

A friend has been defined as"the one who comes in when everybody else goes out." Jesus is such a friend. He "loyeth at all times." and "stickthe closer than a brother."

The heart is the richest soil in the world, the sunshine of God's love is the most fructifying force in the uni-

Sympathy, kindness, helpfulness, cordiality, are qualifications we can cultivate without fear, and that will